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Cetraria pallidula is most closely related to *C. platyphylla* Tuck., being identical with that species in habit and surface of thallus, but distinct in the color. From *C. Oakesiana* Tuck. it differs in habit and in the absence of soredia. From *C. juniperina* (L.) Ach. it differs in habit, in the white medulla, and in the globose spores. According to the classification adopted by Dr. Zahlbruckner in Engler & Prantl's *Die Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien*, Teil 1, Abteilung 1*, this species would fall in the genus *Nephromopsis*, in which case its name should be *Nephromopsis pallidula* (Tuck.) Riddle.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE, WELLESLEY, MASS.

REVISED LIST OF HEPATICS COLLECTED IN AND NEAR WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS (Concluded)

HELEN E. GREENWOOD

42. *Calypogeia Sullivantii* Aust. Damp shaded soil. Worcester, Leicester.
43. *Calypogeia Trichomanis* (L.) Corda. Common. On shaded banks in woods, by roadsides. Worcester, Leicester, Holden, Oxford.
44. *Bazzania trilobata* (L.) S. F. Gray. Quite common. On shaded banks in woods, base of cedar trees, rotten logs, swamps. Worcester, Oxford, Holden.
45. *Lepidozia reptans* (L.) Dumort. Shaded banks and damp soil in woods. Worcester, Leicester.
46. *Lepidozia sylvatica* Evans. Damp soil, shaded. Worcester.
47. *Blepharostoma trichophyllum* (L.) Dumort. Damp shaded soil, with mosses or other hepatics. Leicester, Sutton.
48. *Ptilidium pulcherrimum* (Web.) Hampe. Common. Rotten logs, base of trees, shaded rocks, damp shaded soil. Worcester.
49. *Trichocolea tomentella* (Ehrh.) Dumort. Wooded swamps with mosses. Holden.
50. *Diplophyllia apiculata* Evans. Shaded banks. Leicester, Oxford, West Boylston.
51. *Scapania nemorosa* (L.) Dumort. Found frequently. Shaded banks. Worcester.
52. *Scapania undulata* (L.) Dumort. On stones in bed of brooks. Worcester, Leicester, Holden.
53. *Radula complanata* (L.) Dumort. Frequently found. Rocks and trees, stones in bed of brook. Worcester, Oxford, Leicester.
54. *Porella pinnata* L. On sticks and stones in brooks, usually submerged. Worcester, Leicester.
55. *Porella platyphylla* (L.) Lindb. Fairly common. Bark of living trees, rocks, damp shaded soil. Worcester.
56. *Cololejeunea Biddlecomiae* (Aust.) Evans. On stones in bed of brook. Leicester.
57. *Jubula pennsylvanica* (Steph.) Evans. On wet rocks in brook. Worcester, Oxford.

58. *Frullania Asagràyana* Mont. On ledges. Oxford.
59. *Frullania eboracensis* Gottsche. Common. Bark of living trees: maple, walnut, chestnut, arbor vitae, white birch. On stones. Worcester, Holden.

Anthocerotaceae

60. *Notothylas orbicularis* (Schwein.) Sulliv. On moist shaded soil. Worcester.
61. *Anthoceros laevis* L. Damp soil by edge of brooks, damp roadsides. Worcester, Oxford, Holden.
62. *Anthoceros punctatus* L. Damp soil by roadsides and brooks. Worcester, Holden, Oxford.

WORCESTER, MASS.

SHORTER NOTES

Lecanora atosanguinea Merrill and Blastenia Herrei Hasse Identical

Dr. H. E. Hasse describes a new species of *Blastenia* in THE BRYOLOGIST, XVII, 6, p. 92, 1914, under the combination *B. Herrei* Hasse. The novelty of this lichen was pointed out by the writer in the *Ottawa Naturalist*, p. 117, 1913. It is there described as new, under the combination *Lecanora (Callopisma) atosanguinea*. Mr. A. S. Foster, of Washington State, has sent several examples of the plant, and it turns up often from Vancouver Island, the type locality.

G. K. MERRILL.

The name *Blastenia Herrei* Hasse, n. sp., published in the BRYOLOGIST for November, 1914, is void, being antedated by *Lecanora atosanguinea* Merrill, n. sp., published by Mr. Merrill in the *Ottawa Naturalist*, p. 117, 1913. I am indebted to Prof. John Macoun for a cotype specimen and to Mr. Merrill for a copy of his description. A comparison of the two specimens confirms their identity. Mr. Merrill's description was unknown to me when describing Dr. Herre's specimen. Both generic names are correct, according to the system of classification adopted: following that of Dr. A. Zahlbruckner the species is a *Blastenia* Section *Eublastenia*.

H. E. HASSE.

The January number of THE BRYOLOGIST with Grout's note upon *Leptobryum pyriforme* with gemmae reached me just as I was puzzling over the same phenomenon. Specimens were brought me a short time before by Mr. H. M. Mapes, a student in the Agricultural College of Cornell University, and consisted of two individual plants upon a glass slide. They had been growing in a greenhouse of the Agricultural College, where they had been discovered accidentally in the investigation of fern prothallia. The soil is said to have contained ashes.

A. LEROY ANDREWS.